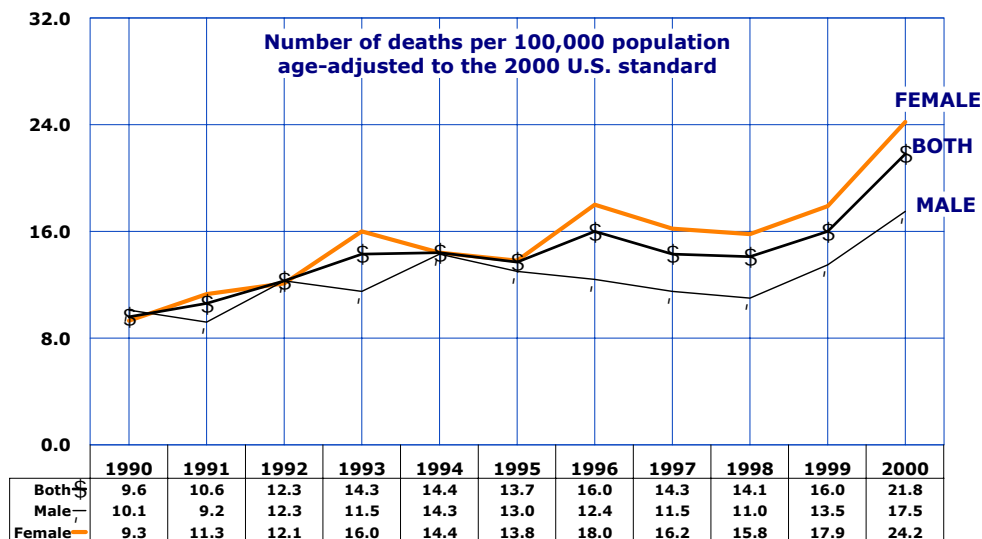


Key Findings

The comparability-modified age-adjusted mortality rate for Alzheimer's disease increased 2.6 times from 9.3/100,000 in 1990 to 24.2/100,000 in 2000 (**Figure 3**). Among males, the comparability-modified age-adjusted mortality rate for Alzheimer's disease increased by 73.3 percent during that time.

In 1990, the Alzheimer's disease mortality risk of females compared to males was 3 percent smaller, while in 2000 the risk was 38.3 percent greater.

Figure 3
Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for Alzheimer's Disease by Gender and Year, Arizona, 1990-2000

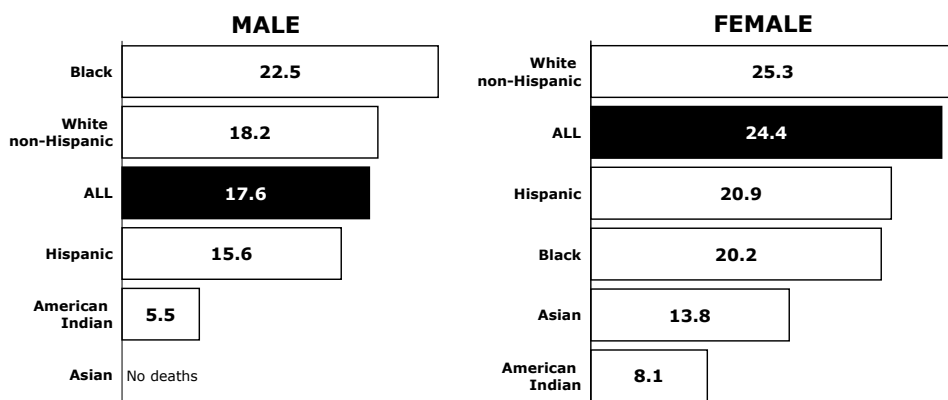


Note: the rates for 1990-1999 are comparability-modified.

The 2000 death rates for Alzheimer's disease among White non-Hispanic females were the highest among race/gender groups in Arizona (**Figure 4**). Black and White non-Hispanics had the highest death rates for Alzheimer's disease among males.

However, the death rate for Black males, based on only five deaths, is unlikely to be reliable. In contrast, White non-Hispanic males accounted for 297 deaths from Alzheimer's disease, and White non-Hispanic females for 662 (or 92 percent of all Alzheimer's deaths among Arizona females).

Figure 4
Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates for Alzheimer's Disease by Gender and Race/Ethnic Group, Arizona, 2000



Number of deaths per 100,000 population in specified group age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard